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DIXON'S

Eighteenth Annual Catalogue
AND PRICE LIST
SPRING OF 1905

6,000,000 Strawberry Plants

500,000 Other Small Fruit Plants

100,000 Asparagus

50,000 Rhubarb



Thirty-Acre Strawberry Field in Full Bloom.

All plants are fresh dug, labeled and guaranteed to any part of the United States or Canada, by Mail or Express. All Plants guaranteed true to name. ** ** ** ** **

F. W. DIXON
HOLTON, KANSAS

THE RECORDER PRESS, HOLTON, KAN.

LIGHT BRAHMAS

This popular breed is not losing favor. Our trade has so increased that we have only a very few very young cockerels now for sale. The following are two of a long list of satisfied customers:

WARRENSBURG, MISSOURI, October 9, 1904.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—The Light Brahmas came Wenesday in fine condition. I am highly pleased with them. They are certainly beauties. Thanking you for your kindness, I remain, Yours truly, JOS. L. FERGUSON.

REPUBLIC, KANSAS, November 30, 1904.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Received the chickens and am well pleased with them. Thanking you for your promptness, I remain,

Yours very truly,

A. TOBIN.

We breed nothing but Light Brahmas, and believe we know a good one when we see it. You get the benefit of our experience, and our prices are reasonable. A few young cockerels at \$1.00 each. 150 hens and pullets at reasonable prices. Write for what you want.

Eggs for hatching in season.

Pen No. 1 Has the run of one farm—50 hens and pullets mated to three cockerels, none scoring under 92 points. \$1.50 per 15; \$7 00 per 100.

Pen No. 2 Has the run of another farm—60 hens and pullets mated to three cocks. Birds not quite as good individuals as Pen No. 1. \$1 00 per 15; \$5.00 per 100.

Orders will be filled in rotation as soon as possible after they are received. Birds in the above pens are no relation, and we can send birds not akin if desired. We have sold so many birds during the fall of 1904 that we would advise our customers to purchase what they may need for 1906 in the fall of 1905. We expect to raise a large number of choice birds. Address

F. W. DIXON,



Holton, Kan.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS,
DEPARTMENT OF ENTOMOLOGY,
Lawrence, Kansas, Sept. 24, 1904. }

THIS is to certify that the growing nursery stock and premises of **La France Fruit and Plant Farms, F. W. Dixon, Proprietor**, situated at **Holton, Kansas**, has this day been duly inspected and have found thereon no indications of the presence of the San Jose scale or other dangerous insect or plant disease.

This certificate is invalid after June 1st, 1905.

S. J. HUNTER,
Associate Professor of Entomology.
State Inspector of Nurseries.

Spring Catalogue . . . 1905

Again it is our privilege and pleasure to present to our customers and friends our spring catalogue. With this issue it has been 18 years since we began growing plants for the trade. We have customers on our list who have bought plants of us almost every season since we began business and plant trade has steadily increased every year since we began business. The past season has been the most satisfactory in our history. We shipped more and better plants than ever before. Our trade promises well for the coming spring. We have more and larger orders booked now for spring delivery than ever before.

Our Supply of Plants is large and complete and we believe with our increased facilities and experience we can handle orders for plants, large or small, with entire satisfaction to our customers. The season for growing plants has been only tolerably favorable, too much rain early in the season and too little rain later. However you can see by photographs that our plant fields are second to none. Good cultivation and plants on new fields insure our customers No. 1 stock.

The great question is to get plants true to name and unmixed. We have taken extra precaution to furnish our customers with such plants. It is no easy task where you employ a great deal of help, however we think we have reduced possible mistakes to a minimum. We have looked over our fields carefully several times the past growing season and can say we only know of two varieties in our fields that are mixed or not true to name. We have cut them off our list entirely. Of course mistakes occur with all our caution, but if you find any write to us telling us all the facts. We want to know where to apply the remedy and at the same time benefit our customers. **Only Young Well Rooted Plants are sent out and we Never Dig Plants from an old field.** We dig up the whole row and throw away all small plants and the parent plant. Plants are dug carefully and placed in boxes with cloth cover fastened to one end of box, which is used to cover plants as soon as box is full, and hauled at once to packing shed. There they are neatly trimmed, counted 26 in a bunch, every bunch labeled, packed and shipped at once. We find it suits our customers to have every bunch labeled, this also reducing the possibilities of mistakes.

We usually begin shipping plants about March 10th, sometimes much earlier. Our fields are planted on sandy land, and as a rule we can dig any time, wet or dry. Heavy soil produces the heaviest plants, but it is an impossibility to dig plants from a heavy soil in a wet season. It is a pretty hard proposition even in a dry season. We find that our customers want plants when ordered and that we can not wait for wet land to get dry enough to dig, so we plant on sandy soil as far as possible.

Our Fruit and Plant Farms are Located the Same as in the Past, except we have leased new land for strawberries for our plant trade. This does away with the possibility of insects or fungus diseases and at the same time insures No. 1 plants at a minimum of cost. We use no fertilizers—our land is rich enough to produce the best plants, which we sell at reasonable prices.

Holton is Located in Northeastern Kansas. No better country on earth. We have three railroads and two express companies. Long distance telephone in office. Bell telephone office four blocks distant. Our office is five blocks from postoffice—packing sheds not over three-fourths mile from any depot. Large buildings and sheds to trim and pack plants. Plenty of first-class help enables us to dig, pack and ship on very short notice.

Packing is Done in the Best Possible Manner. No charge is made. We are very careful not to pack too wet, but just right. Do not be alarmed if plants are a little dry when received; more plants are ruined by wet packing than dry. We use crates holding 1500 to 2000 plants each. We consider them far better than baskets.

A Certificate of Inspection is attached to every package of plants shipped.

Mail Orders We Make a Specialty, and just as good plants are sent by mail as by freight or express. Give us a mail order and we will fill it to your satisfaction.

Express.—This is the common way to ship plants. There is no delay as by freight. Plants go at 20 per cent discount from merchandise rate, and sometimes large orders to go a long distance we can secure a lower rate. We guarantee plants to arrive in good condition by express. We have the United States and Pacific Express Companies.

By Freight. The bulk of our plants the past season were shipped this way and we had no complaints of loss in transit to speak of. Delays occur sometimes and buyers must take the risk. We are on the main line of the C. R. I. & P. Ry., the Northwestern connecting with the Missouri Pacific at Kansas City, and other points; the Leavenworth, Kansas & Western with close connection with the Union Pacific System.

When to Order.—Now by all means. While supply of plants is large, we are almost sure to be sold out of some sorts later.

We will not substitute unless ordered to do so. We reserve the right to send back money for plants we can not furnish.

Special Offer for Early Orders.—Orders received before March 1, accompanied by full payment will be subject to the following discounts:

Orders amounting to over \$ 5.00,	5	per cent.
" " " 10.00,	10	per cent.
" " " 20.00,	15	per cent.
" " " 50.00,	20	per cent.

On larger orders write us.

Terms Cash.—One-fourth with order, balance before shipment, or C. O. D. This is better for you and better for me. Remittance may be made by draft, P. O. or Express money order, or by registered letter.

Rates.—Six of a variety at dozen rates; 50 of a variety at 100 rates; 250 of a variety at 1000 rates. Some send us orders for 500 plants of several varieties expecting us to fill at 1000 rates. We can't afford to do this.

Prices of Plants you will find about the same as last year. Wages and the cost of other articles are about the same. Our fields do not contain as many plants per acre as last season, but they are as good quality. We believe our prices are as low as good plants can be grown. You can not expect to get good plants very cheap.

We Guarantee all Our Plants True to Name and carefully labeled—all our own growing. We exercise the greatest care to send out plants true to name and unmixed. If they prove otherwise we will not be responsible for more than the original cost.

References.—State Bank of Holton, Postmaster or Express Agent, Holton, Kansas.

When Making Your Order be sure to state how you want plants shipped. Orders are acknowledged as soon as received. Should you not hear from us in a reasonable length of time, write again. Send us a list of fruit growers in your vicinity and we will mail you some plants for your trouble.

The New Horticulture

We live in an age of progress, and proven facts now were looked upon as mere fallacies a decade ago. The progress made in horticultural lines is not short of that made in other lines. The up-to-date horticulturist is on the lookout for anything new that is a benefit. Because of this fact an unsuspecting people are preyed upon by unscrupulous men who care only for the almighty dollar and care not how they get it. Countless schemes are gotten up every year, and in a horticultural way it takes time to prove the value, or in most cases, the lack of value of most patent nostrums, washes, etc., etc., created for the sole purpose of parting a man from his money. Some of our horticultural papers are very careful not to publish anything to the credit of untried cure-alls, which all horticulturists are heir to, but some of them know nothing and care less about what they publish. A great many people like to be humbugged, but we believe this class is growing less each year and good straightforward business methods win in the end. Beware of patents and copyrights in the horticultural world. Anyone who by careful work produces a new and worthy variety of fruit should be paid for his labor; as a rule such men are honest and never receive the reward justly due them.

It is so easy to explain why a man is a failure in Horticulture. There are a thousand possible theories why he is not successful, and a man so inclined can write the veriest nonsense that looks plausible and will take with some people.

We have learned by long experience that soil, climatic condition and the man behind the plant is what produces large crops of fruit. Of course you must have good stock, true to name, to begin with and that is the kind we grow, at same time we do not profess to be the only reliable plant grower.

It is our aim to produce only the best and to serve our customers the best we know. Our long list of satisfied customers proves this fact. If there is anything new worth consideration we would take pleasure in presenting the same to our readers. We believe our plants are as good as any grown any where, and are willing to have them tested in any state, under any and all conditions and if they prove unsatisfactory compared with other plants we will refund your money.

The Strawberry Season 1904

Was as long as 1903, we had berries on our table for two months, and such fine strawberries were never grown before on our farms. We began picking early berries about May 6th, and had the last Gandies July 12th. The strawberry crop of 1904 will go down in history as the most unsatisfactory to all concerned ever experienced. Fields were in fine condition in the spring and no unfavorable weather up to the ripening season builded up the hopes of the strawberry man wonderfully. Everything promised a bumper crop, and we were not disappointed in that way, for finer berries never grew anywhere. But the season hardly began when we were deluged with rain, and there was no let up. Notwithstanding these facts we picked and marketed the largest crop in our history. About ten acres of

our fields were ruined by excessive rain, about ten acres were half ruined. The remaining twenty acres were not damaged more than one-fourth. To show the way our berries produced: one picking of ten acres of Warfield and Senator Dunlap produced more than 900 crates. We are satisfied this ten acres produced over 3000 crates of marketable berries besides what were spoiled by excessive rains.

Gandy was our best paying berry, because it came after the glut on the market was over. There would have been no glutted market if berries had been firm enough to ship, but too much rain caused berries to be too soft for shipping with any degree of success.

Profit in Growing Strawberries.

Some of our readers might take exception to our catalogue because we do not tell of enormous profits in growing strawberries. We want it understood that we believe there is no crop grown that can be as profitable as strawberries. Any one growing only one-half to five acres for a home market can easily realize \$100.00 to \$500.00 per acre clear profit per year. It depends entirely on the individual. Large acreages of strawberries can not be handled so successfully. Strawberries are like any other crop: some years are more profitable than others. The small grower who lives near a good town of 500 to 5000 inhabitants can grow one to five acres easily with large profit to himself, to say nothing of the pleasure. Of course if you have no love for the work do not begin, but if you like outdoor work, and plenty of it, combined with business, plant strawberries. Health, wealth and happiness will be yours.

The Outlook for 1905

Is not so flattering for a large crop of strawberries as it was at this time last year, but the probabilities are that it will be a more profitable crop. One extreme follows another, and in some localities a drouth of three or four months' duration has materially reduced the chances of a profitable crop the coming season. With us the drouth has not been so severe as to cause us any apprehension. Our fields are in good shape, all under mulch, and with fairly favorable weather will produce a good crop. We have over 53 acres, of which we expect to have the larger portion to pick the coming season. We believe what we wrote in our last catalogue that it was a good time to plant strawberries. When a season proves generally unprofitable then is the time to plant, because most people quit. Then it is the stay that wins.

Marketing Strawberries Successfully

It is one thing to grow a large crop of fine strawberries and quite another to market it successfully. As a general thing there is too much theorizing in regard to both. If you carefully peruse the lines of this catalogue you will find we deal in hard facts only. We have found that our home market and that of near by small towns furnish the best markets. When the crop is short we get higher prices, and when the crop is large, no difference how large and fine the berries, the price is low. We marketed berries the past season that would not run over thirty berries

to the box, and the best price obtainable was 8½¢ per box retail. It makes no difference if your strawberries are as large as Ben Davis apples, if the market is full of fine large fruit, selling at five to six cents per box, you can not command such an advance in price as some people would have you believe. Of course it is best to grow large berries, because they will sell before smaller berries, but planters fight a little shy of the plant grower whose plants grow only 10¢ to 15¢ berries. The season has more to do with prices than anything. The most clear money we ever made on strawberries was from a two-acre field, four years old, that never had been cultivated since the first year, only mowed with the mowing machine and let go any old way after fruiting—no mulch or nothing done but pick the berries. From this field we realized \$600.00 clear profit. The berries were medium size, perfect in shape, and produced 250 crates per acre. Prices were moderate, but there were no losses. All sold in our home market. New fields fruiting that season (1902) were almost a failure. Now we do not want to be understood as advocating poor care for strawberries as best, for we know as a general thing good painstaking care is best.

What Does It Cost

To grow an acre of strawberries until ready for the pickers? After twenty years' experience we have found that \$40.00 per acre will usually cover all expenses, some seasons \$50.00 per acre, but not often is the expense so heavy. Eastern growers put the expense at from \$100.00 to \$200.00 per acre. Here is one of the reasons why we can sell better plants for less money. Now you can not plant a single acre and grow them for this money, but we plant from 15 to 50 acres annually and have the best machinery to plant and to cultivate them, which reduces the expenses to a minimum. A man planting one acre can not afford to own all the improved machinery needed, but he probably does all his own work where we hire, and that saves him heavy expense. There is no plan that can be outlined that can be followed successfully the same every season, because the climatic conditions may be different, and different methods must be employed. A general outline as follows may be followed:

Planting.—Get good plants, not necessarily the highest prices, but those that can be relied on to be true to name. Order your plants early. Prepare your ground early; better plow the fall before, and then all that is necessary in the spring is to harrow well and smooth it well with a heavy plank drawn by two horses. Make your rows straight. Plant plants 18 to 24 inches in rows 3½ feet apart. You can use a spade or dibble to plant successfully. Don't plant on a dry windy day. Don't plant too deep. Don't plant too shallow. Be sure to firm the ground well about the roots. If planting imperfect flowering varieties plant four rows of perfect to an equal number of imperfect. We have found this plan as good as any in planting large fields. Eight rows of a kind will prove to be all right.

Cultivating.—Usually begin at once after planting. We go over the newly planted field at once with a Hallock weeder, followed by our heavier cultivator in a few days. Do not allow the weeds to get a start. We use a Planet, Jr., double row cultivator to good advantage most of the season.

Thinning Plants.—If your fields have been well cared for you will have a solid hedgerow 20 inches wide by September 1st. It is an impossible job to keep

plants just right for fruiting on a 40-acre field. About October 1st we go through our fields with a narrow hoe, cutting square across the row, cutting deep enough to get all plants in the way. The runners are strong enough to pull up all weak plants. This is the cheapest way we know of and is effective. On very rich soil you can not grow strawberries at all unless thinned.

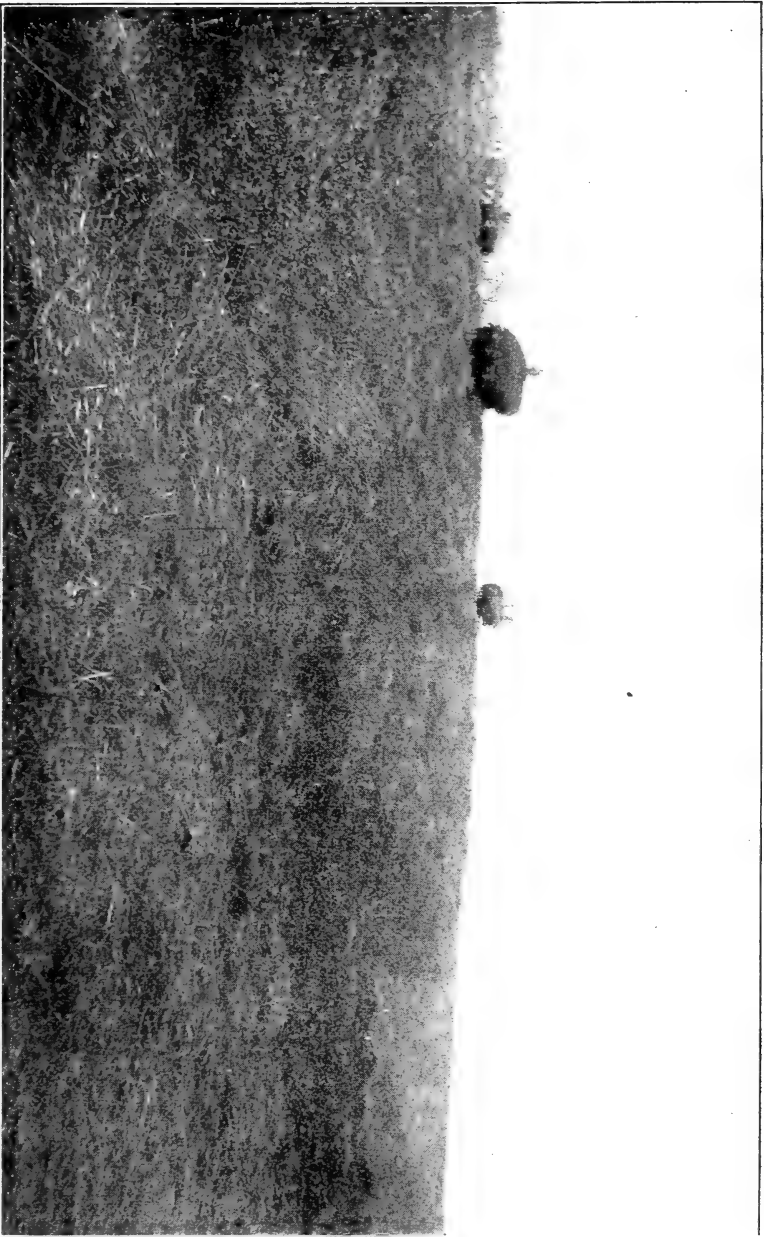
Mulching.—We now have all our strawberry fields under mulch. We expect to finish mulching December 6th. It is best to mulch early. Do not wait for freezing weather. Sometimes it does not come here in the west until January and then is so severe that mulching is out of the question.

What we have written in this catalogue is from a western standpoint. Eastern growers may not agree with us, but this is our experience—we know we can not agree with eastern growers. We do know that we can produce better plants for less money, and do it every year. If we can grow 400 crates of strawberries on an acre of land at a cost of 10c per crate, who is to blame for it? But do not forget that it costs 60c per crate to pick, crate and deliver at the grocery or express office, and then some seasons the crop is not good and other seasons it rains too much, and still another a frost or hail storm overtakes you. But then these things happen in any business. Be prepared for anything and get a move on you and success will be yours.

**Send Us the Names and Addresses of
SOME FRUIT GROWERS**

... AND ...

Get Some Plants Free



Mulching Strawberry Fields. Finished December 6, 1904. Three Tons of Mulch Per Acre Used.

VARIETIES FRUITED IN 1904

Aroma (Per.)—This late variety is very profitable in some sections. With us it is a shy bearer, but berries are very large and fine. It is a great commercial berry where it succeeds; berries of uniform size and appearance. Too much wet weather for it to succeed the past season with us.

Auto (Per.)—This new variety originated in Delaware. Too wet the past season, and the berry crop was a failure. The plant is large and of fine appearance, and it seems to stand drouth unusually well. We think it will pay to test it. Berries very large and of unusual high quality; midseason.

August Luther (Per.)—This early berry proved to be the the best early variety on our grounds the past season. We never heard anything but good reports concerning it. Too much rain damaged it some. The berry is large and much better quality than Excelsior. All early berries seem to do best on a thin soil. Our soil is too rich for early sorts to do their best. Plant is very healthy and a rampant grower. Be sure and plant some August Luther.

Bubach (Imp.)—We believe the largest berries we grew the past season were of this variety. You never saw larger berries or more of them on plants than our Bubach produced, but the berry was too soft. It had to be sold quick to avoid loss. The demand for plants is large and we are able to say we had enough plants for all comers the past season and that we have a good supply for 1905.

Brandywine (Per.)—In some localities this is the only berry. With us we had some very fine fruit, but it will not hold up in size. The plant is perfect, withstands drouth or extreme wet. Succeeds only on very rich soil; season late.

Bismark (Per.)—This is a very good berry indeed, if only the berries would hold up in size. The quality and general appearance is good. Plant very hardy and vigorous; season medium late.

Brunett (Per.)—A very fine large berry of very best flavor. A good one for the home garden; midseason.

Bederwood (Per.)—Extreme drouth does not effect this plant like extreme wet. The berry was too soft and colorless the past season to be worth picking. As a general thing it is one of the very best early berries. Flavor fine; berry large.

Barton's Eclipse (Imp.)—Succeeds best of any in some places. Only reason we grow it is demand for plants. Plant growth is all right, but we get very little fruit here. Berry very large and fine; midseason.

Clyde (Per.)—You can always count on a large crop of Clyde. The first berries ripe are of immense size, but later pickings are smaller, but not very small. The color of the berry is much against it. For a home berry it is one of the best. Midseason. Plant very large and easily distinguished from other varieties. It makes only a moderate supply of plants.

Captain Jack (Per.)—This old variety seems to hold its own in irrigation districts better than most any other sort. Colorado customers plant largely of this well known variety. It is one of the best polenizers. Plant vigorous, berry large and firm. A good shipper; season medium late.

Crescent (Imp.)—A wet season like the past shows the weakness in the Crescent—berry too soft. It holds a place well up toward the top for a home berry. It never fails to produce a crop of good berries, but too soft. Season medium early.

Cobden Queen (Per.)—When the season is moderately favorable this variety produces a large crop of large conical berries of fine appearance and excellent flavor. The past season was too wet. Plant growth all that could be desired. Season medium.

Challenge (Per.)—The plant growth of this variety is excellent, but the fruit crop the past season was a failure with us. We hear many favorable reports. Season medium; berry very large. Another season we may be able to make a better report.

Excelsior (Per.)—This is the best early berry for general cultivation, but its extremely poor flavor is so much against it that we cannot recommend it for a home market. Its shipping qualities are the best. Berry is of good size and makes a fine appearance. Plant is of fine appearance and makes a good growth on any soil. We think this berry succeeds best on a poor soil. It has never given us a profitable crop on our rich soil, but when we grow it on our thin upland soil it has always given us a large crop that was marketed at good prices before other varieties were on the market.

Gandy (Per.)—This most popular variety proved to be the only really profitable variety on our grounds the past season. Its extreme lateness brought it on the market after the other varieties were pretty well done, and the Gandy brought good prices. One picking from six acres produced 500 crates, and such berries in large quantities we never grew before. Many of the boxes when full contained not over thirty berries and we could easily sort out berries at any time twenty of which would fill a quart box. The plant growth is all that could be desired. Succeeds best on a very rich soil, and old fields generally produce the best. Those of our readers who carefully read our 1904 catalogue will remember we stated that our crop of Gandy was a failure in 1903—plenty of bloom but no fruit. The past season the plants were from the first stock and the crop was immense of the very finest fruit. Now some people would have you believe that the plants that fruited in 1903 had lost their "pedigree" or that their "vascular system" had gotten "out of whack." We guess the latter must have been the case, and our plants picked up their "vascular system" somewhere in the interim. What plausible nonsense some catalogues indulge in to induce the unwary to bite at their bait. We are writing this for the benefit of the amateur berry grower—the man who has "been there" needs no advice.

Glen Mary (Per.)—This is the largest berry of them all, but it will not withstand extremes of weather. Plant makes a fine growth and is very large and heavy. Midseason.

Gibson (Per.)—This plant makes a most excellent appearance on our grounds, and the growth is all that can be desired. The crop of berries, however, has not been a success the past two seasons. With more favorable weather we might make a more favorable report. It is a success in some localities. Berry very large and of fine appearance. Midseason.

Haverland (Imp.)—This well known variety succeeds very well with us generally, but the past two seasons have been too wet, and as the berries lie close to the ground they rotted to a considerable extent. Berry very large and long. A first-class market berry if you do not have too long a distance to ship. Midseason.

Hero (Per.)—Here is a plant that is unexcelled in fine appearance in the plant field. It has not proven profitable as a market variety, but for berries for home use there are none that can excel it in quality. We advise every one to plant some Hero for the home table. Midseason to late.

Isabella (Per.)—It has often been a wonder to us why some comparatively worthless variety would have a big run in sales of plants and a good variety like this one would have no buyers. Wet or dry this variety produces a good crop of very dark berries with bright seeds, making a very attractive appearance in the box. Berry is of good flavor. Season medium.

Johnson's Early (Per.)—This variety was planted on too wet a soil to succeed the past two seasons. The most of the reports we have of it is that it is one of the leading early varieties. Plant growth is very good; foliage very dark and healthy; berries large and of uniform size. It has not proven to be as early as August Luther or Excelsior.

Kansas (Per.)—A very late variety that may succeed in some localities but is a failure as a profitable berry here. The plant growth is all that can be desired, but it seems to produce too many knotty berries. On some other soil it might prove to be the best.

Klondyke (Per.)—This variety is proving to be one of the most profitable for southern growers, and they plant it very largely. Season medium late, continuing to ripen berries as late as the latest Gandies. Fruit is large and regular in form, very firm and a good shipper. Plant makes a very fine growth; is very healthy. We advise every one of our southern customers to test this variety.

Lester Lovett (Per.)—This new variety is so much like the Gandy that we can see no difference. The price of the plant is the same, and we wish all our customers to try it.

Lady Thompson (Per.)—This is the leading early berry in the south. It is fairly profitable with us. Plant is an excellent grower; withstands wet or drouth extremely well. Berry of good size, regular form, very firm and a good shipper.

Lovett (Per.)—An early berry that produces a heavy crop of very even sized berries when everything is favorable. Will not withstand extremes of weather and produce a large crop. Plant growth is excellent and foliage is very healthy.

Lyon (Imp.)—This plant resembles the Senator Dunlap very much in every way except its blossom is imperfect. The fruit is about the same. The only fault is that the first berries are inclined to ripen on one side. It will pay you to plant some Lyon.

Marshall (Per.)—Here is a large plant that produces a large berry of very fine flavor, but there is not enough of them. Irrigation seems to suit this variety, and our Colorado customers buy largely of it. Midseason.

Mele (Imp.)—This plant and berry is of the Warfield type, and a more productive berry I never saw. It is too soft for anything but home use. Old fields produce better than new fields, and weather extremes have no terrors for it. Midseason.

Monitor (Per.)—The plant and shape of berry of this variety very much resemble the Captain Jack, but the berry is too soft for a shipper, and of a wet season the berry lacks color, being too light.

Michel's Early (Per.)—This is strictly a southern berry. Our soil is too rich for it and we never get a paying crop. We grow the plants for our southern trade only. Season very early.

Marie (Imp.)—We fruited this variety for the first time this season, and we must say that we were very agreeably surprised. The berries were of large size and a bright crimson color. Plant very productive, a good grower and free from disease. The greatest fault we have to find is that the berries grow very small toward the last of the season. It ripens its fruit medium early. The plants were too thick in the row, and that might account for that. It will pay you to plant some Marie.

Mrs. Mark Hanna (Per.)—The plant growth of this new variety is good enough, but from one year's fruiting we must say that we were disappointed, but unusual weather conditions may have had something to do with the partial failure of this variety. We purchased the plants from the originator, and from his description we are sure that the stock is genuine. It is claimed to be the largest berry in existence. Midseason. It will not cost you much to give this variety a trial.

Mark Hanna (Imp.)—This variety comes from the same source as the Mrs. Mark Hanna. Plant is a better grower and more productive; berry not quite as large. Give this a trial along with Mrs. Mark Hanna.

Miller (Per.)—In some localities this variety is regarded as a standard variety. With us the plant growth is perfect. Plenty of runners and large healthy plants, but there is a shortage of berries. Fruit very large, roundish, quite uniform and fine flavor. Midseason.

Midnight (Per.)—We bought this plant of the introducer with the assurance that it was the very latest berry in existence. It was so late that we did not get any berries at all. The plant growth is good enough for any one. Very dark healthy foliage and plenty of plants. It will not cost our customers much to plant a few plants, and it might be just the thing on your soil.

Mexican (Per.)—We grow this variety for our California customers. It seems to be a success there, but is a failure here except in plant growth. It makes plenty of healthy plants.

New York (Per.)—In some localities this variety is a great success. With us the plant growth is good and the foliage is very heavy and healthy. Fruit very large and of fine flavor. Midseason.

Nick Ohmer (Per.)—Makes a moderate supply of plants that are very healthy; foliage very dark. Not very productive with us. Berry very large and uniform; season late. The demand for plants is always good, so that it must succeed well in some localities. Requires a heavy soil to succeed.

Oom Paul (Per.)—We fruited this plant for the first time this season. It was not a success. It makes few runners, but the plant is very large and healthy. Berry of immense size and uniform; deep crimson. Begins to ripen soon after the early variety and continues to late in the season.

Palmer (Per.)—Introduced as a week earlier than any other berry, but it is not. The plant growth is among the best, making plenty of large healthy plants. Moderately productive of fair sized berries. It might pay to test this variety.

Parson's Beauty (Per.)—A beautiful berry of large even size; productive; midseason. Plant growth almost perfect. Plenty of very large plants that are perfectly healthy.

Parker Earle (Per.)—Makes very few plants, but very large ones. On the soil that suits this variety there are none that can excel it in producing large crops of the very finest berries. Soil must be rich, but not too heavy. You have to give it a trial before you can tell if it will succeed on your soil. Berry is very large and uniform. Sometimes it runs very small late in the season. Season medium late.

Phillips' Seedling (Per.)—We have fruited this variety for a number of seasons and every time it has given us a paying crop. Fruit is large and uniform and holds up well in size to the last. Plant growth is among the best, and the foliage is healthy.

Rough Rider (Per.)—We have grown this variety for three years, and have never seen a good berry yet. It has been widely advertised and the demand for plants has always been good. We will sell you good plants cheap. Season very late.

Robinson (Per.)—This variety is one of the best as a pollenizer, and we recommend it as an excellent berry for home use and home market. It is productive of large berries and never fails. Season very late.

Ridgway (Per.)—This well known variety produced a crop of berries well up to the standard the past year. We never knew of an entire failure of Ridgway. The first berries are very large, but they become too small toward the last of the season. The fruit is firm and a good shipper. Plant is very healthy and a good grower. Season late.

Seaford (Imp.)—Introduced as a superior berry to the Bubach. With us it is a failure as compared with that well known variety.

Splendid (Per.)—This variety produced as large a crop as any, but the appearance of the berries in the box is not the best. The planter makes no mistake when he plants Splendid. The plant growth is the very best and the foliage is very healthy. Berry is firm and a good shipper. Midseason.

Staples (Per.)—Some of the best early berries we picked this year were of this well known variety. It seems to run to very small berries later in the season. The plant is a good grower and healthy; very productive. We think that the berry is just a little too dark to make the best appearance.

Senator Dunlap (Per.)—Here is the berry of all berries. If we were confined to a single berry it would be Senator Dunlap. Without doubt it is the very best berry in existence. The plant and fruit is of the same type as the Warfield, only they are larger and better in every way, and the plant has the double advantage of being a perfect flowering variety. The crop of berries of this variety produced on

our fields this year was something immense. In many places the picker could easily pick two boxes without moving out of their place, and rows 65 rods long would produce 300 boxes at a single picking, followed the second day with picking equally as good, and the berries in some instances were as large as Gandies. The uniform size held on to the last of the season. Our soil on which this immense crop was produced is very rich creek bottom soil, inclined in places to be gumbo, and on these places the best berries were produced.

Star (Per.)—About the same as the old Sharpless. The plant growth is good, but the crop of fruit is a failure here.

Saunders (Per.)—Some of our customers write us that this is the best berry on their grounds. This is especially so of the states of Washington and Oregon. It seems to do best there. With us it always gives a good crop of large handsome berries. Inclined to rot of a wet season because the berries lie so close to the ground. Plant growth is as good as could be desired. Midseason.

Stayman (Per.)—There is no better berry for the table and home market than this variety, and it has always been a source of wonder to us that it was not more extensively planted. Berry is of the Crescent type, only it is very firm and a good shipper. The long fruit stems hold the berries up well off the ground, and they are never troubled with rot. For home use plant some Stayman.

Sample (Imp.)—In a great many places this is the leading late berry. With us it is better than the Aroma. It seems to be particular as to soil. The past season one end of the field produced as fine berries as we ever saw. This soil was sandy clay, rather heavy. The other end of the field was lighter soil and more sand. We think heavy soil the best. The plant is very large and healthy and always give satisfaction. Berry large and regular—makes a fine appearance in the box. You will not regret it if you plant some Sample.

Texas (Per.)—Introduced from Arkansas as the very earliest berry. It is early, but with two years' trial it has not proven productive enough to suit us. It seems to us that all berries of southern origin do not do well with us on our best soil. They originated in a light soil, not overly rich, and when transplanted to our rich soil they will go to plants too much, and if kept thinned out the crop is a failure. When the southern varieties are planted on our poorest soils without any fertilizer they are always productive. The fruit is large and even in size and firm; a good shipper.

Thompson's Early (Per.)—This is another berry of southern origin that will probably succeed on a poorer soil than ours. The plant growth is immense—too immense to produce berries. Season is very early, quality good. No doubt this variety will succeed in a great many localities.

Uncle Jim (Per.)—At blooming time and later we thought this variety would make a record. It happened to be planted in a place where it got the full benefit of all the storm waters and the crop was ruined by floods. The plant growth is excellent. Plant large and healthy, makes a good row. Fruit large and conical, firm; season late.

Uncle Sam (Per.)—The crop of fruit of this variety was ruined by excessive floods. The plant is large, a good grower, and makes a good row. Berry claimed to average larger than Bubach. Ripens with that well known variety.

Woolverton (Per.)—Succeeds well over a large part of the country, as the demand for plants is always good. Fruit is large and makes a good row—even in size. A great many of the berries rot of a wet season because the berry is produced on such short fruit stalks.

Wm. Belt (Per.)—Is a success in a great many places, but not with us. Plant growth is good, but the crop of berries is always a failure here. Plant very large and makes a good row. Blossom large and showy. Easily damaged by first or cold rains. It succeeds some places, as the demand for plants is always good.

Windsor Chief (Imp.)—This very late variety never fails to produce a large crop of large dark handsome berries that always sell themselves. This plant will

not succeed on a light poor soil, the heavier and richer the soil the better.

Warfield (Imp.)—This well known variety needs no praise. It is likely that it will not be so extensively planted as formerly, because the Senator Dunlap is better in every respect, except that the berry is firmer than Dunlap of a very wet season like the past. The greatest fault we have is that the plant is usually very small and does not give satisfaction to our customers who are not acquainted with this fault of the Warfield. The plant will stand any amount of wet weather, but is affected by drouth, but quickly recuperates after a rain. It makes a large number of plants and must be thinned for best results.

NEW VARIETIES

Ben Davis (Per.)—Originated in Missouri. The plant growth is very good, making large, dark colored, healthy plants freely. Berry said to be very large, dark colored, round and never misshapen. Very productive. Considered very promising. It will not cost you much to test it.

Climax (Per.)—A new variety from Maryland. It is surely a good grower on our grounds. It is seldom a new sort from the east does so well the first season planted. Plant is easily distinguished by its fine appearance. It is claimed to be immensely productive, having produced at the rate of 25,000 quarts per acre. We have a good stock of plants, and it will not cost much to give it a trial.

Early Beauty (Per.)—Comes from Iowa. Claimed to be the earliest of all. The plant growth is fine, producing an abundance of strong healthy plants. Claimed to be very productive of large even sized berries.

Early Hathaway (Per.)—This berry originated from the same place as the Excelsior. Claimed to be as early as the Michel's and as large as the Gandy. The plant growth is the best, and we think it will pay to give it a trial.

Howell (Per.)—From Virginia. Another claimant for honors as an early berry. Plant is a vigorous grower and healthy.

Louis Hubach (Per.)—This berry is of Arkansas origin, is a cross of the Lady Thompson and the Warfield. The plant partakes of the natures of them both. The plant growth is of the best, making a large supply of very strong plants. Claimed to be as large as the Lady Thompson and as productive as the Warfield. It is worthy of a trial.

Morning Star (Per.)—Introduced by J. T. Lovett. Claimed to be as early as any, and produces berries as large as the Gandy. Berry a rich beautiful crimson of the very highest quality and very firm. The plant growth on our grounds ranks with the best. Large dark green foliage. We are very favorably impressed with this new variety, and it will not cost much to give it a trial.

Stahelin (Imp.)—This new variety is from Michigan. Plant is a good grower. Fruit stem is long and erect. Fruit medium to large; season early.

Irwin (Per.)—A new sort sent to us for trial. The plant growth is good, making an abundance of healthy plants of medium size. It gave great promise of a very large crop, but the heavy rains were too much for it, and only a few of the early berries came to maturity. These were of good size and color and fine flavor. Season medium.

Sutherland (Imp.)—This berry is much of the style of the Sample. The foliage is darker and plant makes more runners. Said to hold up in size well to the end of the season, and berry will keep well several days after it is ripe, which is certainly a good recommendation. Berry very large, roundish and bright red to the center, firm and fair quality.

DO NOT FORGET PLANTS ARE FRESHLY DUG AND SHIPPED AT ONCE.

SEE DISCOUNTS FOR LARGE ORDERS ON PAGE THREE.

SEND US THE NAMES OF FRUIT GROWERS IN YOUR VICINITY AND GET SOME PLANTS FREE.

RASPBERRIES



The crop of black raspberries the past season was the poorest and most unsatisfactory in our history. Black caps will not withstand extremes of weather conditions, especially wet weather, and that is the kind we have had for two seasons past. However, plants are in much better shape now than at this time last year. Red raspberries withstood the weather much better and the crop of all kinds were the best we ever grew. Especially did the Cardinal prove its superiority over all others. There is very little if any disease of any kind in our fields, and taken all together they are in good condition.

Raspberries will not succeed in the variety of soils that the strawberry will. It requires a deep, rich sandy loam to succeed best, and a northern exposure. Prepare your ground well and plant very early, or wait until the plant is six to eight inches high, and then transplant. Furrow your row out with a lister and plant in bottom of furrow and do not cover the plants too deep. You must be careful in planting raspberries. They are the most difficult to transplant. Large applications of stable manure will pay. The demand for good raspberries is unlimited, and we have never been able to supply the demand in our local market.

Kansas.—This is the leading black cap at the present time, and should be planted by every one. Berry very large; season medium.

Older.—As a berry for home use there is none better. The berry is very large and juicy; jet black; midseason.

Gregg and Nemaha.—Are about the same thing. The standard late berries. Cane affected sometimes by severe winter weather. Berry very large.

Eureka.—This is our best early sort. very prolific; but berry is small compared with other later berries. Generally out of the way before others begin.

Palmer.—The past two seasons has done better than Eureka. Season the same and berry somewhat firmer; has made a better cane growth.

Conrath.—The same in every respect as Kansas, only we think the cane growth better.

Munger.—We think this the best late berry. Cane growth is about the same as the Gregg, but the berry is larger. Plant some Munger.

Cumberland—This berry has received more recommendations than any other of recent introduction. Berry very large, jet black, season two days later than Kansas. Cane growth is good, but drops its foliage too early in the fall. Is affected very much by extreme wet weather.

Plum Farmer.—A new variety from New York. Season medium. We have not fruited yet. The cane growth is extra good, and we are very favorably impressed with it.

Cardinal.—This berry is of the purple class, and is without a rival in any field, whether plants or berries or both are wanted. We paid \$10.00 for the first plant we bought, and it was the best investment we ever made. We will pay \$50.00 for a single plant of any new variety that will excel it. One-half acre of this variety the past season produced 125 24-quart crates, selling for an average of \$2.50 per crate or \$312.50 from one-half acre. The balance of our fields were not quite as good, but were better than any other sort on our grounds. It is a little difficult to get customers at first for this berry, but after they find out what it is it sells better than the black caps. The demand in our home market has increased faster than we can supply, and you will find the same to be the case in your home market. The berry will not hold up well enough to ever become a popular berry

for shipping. The cane growth of this magnificent variety is four times as great as the best black cap alongside. Cold and wet has no terrors for it, and drouth seems to be its delight. Season late, after the bulk of the black caps are gone.

Haymaker.—Resembles Cardinal very much; in cane growth not quite as good. Berry a little sweeter, about the same in size. We are of the opinion that it will show weakness that the Cardinal will not. We have had some reports that say the Haymaker is better.

Phoenix.—Very hardy in cane, and early. We think it one of the best red berries.

Miller and Turner.—The standard early red berries.

Cuthbert and Loudon.—The standard early red berries.

King.—This red berry is rapidly coming to the front as a standard early sort. Cane growth is the best and very hardy; berry very large.

Thwack.—One of the best reds in the west.

Brilliant.—So named because of the brilliant color of the berry. The cane has proven hardy so far, and we think it a good one to plant. Season late.

Marlboro.—This red berry is extensively planted where irrigation is practiced.

Holstine.—A new red sort from Iowa, claimed to be hardier in cane and better than any other sort.

BLACKBERRIES



This is the latest berry to ripen and the easiest to grow. If you get the plants started once there is no trouble in having plenty of good fruit with little or no care. Of course it pays to care for them. The demand for plants is increasing very fast, and it is all we can do to grow enough to supply the demand. The blackberry will not succeed on a soil that is too wet of a wet season. It must be planted on an open porous soil.

Snyder.—The standard of productiveness and hardiness. When fully ripe is one of the best of berries. Season early.

Early Harvest.—A standard berry in the south but is a failure here. Cane not hardy.

Early King.—Our best early berry. Succeeds over a large part of the country as the demand for plants is increasing. Berry large and of fine flavor.

Kittatinny.—This fine late berry does not succeed everywhere, but with us it is the standard in flavor and productiveness of the very largest best selling berries. We have no disease of any kind, and you will find that the Kittatinny is a good one to plant.

Eldorado.—A very hardy late berry that always produces a very large crop of fine fruit that commands the highest market price.

Erie.—Gaining in popularity as a very late berry. It lacks productiveness with us. Berry is extremely large.

Rathburn.—This much exploited berry is a failure with us. It is a cross between the blackberry and the dewberry. The cane growth is poor, and it is not hardy. Berry unusually large; season medium.

Iceburg.—This is a novelty worth planting. A white blackberry that has produced good crops of fine fruit every season since we have been growing it. It surely gave us a surprise. The flavor is not the best, but is good, and a decided novelty. Plant some Iceberg.

Kenoyer.—Originated by F. L. Kenoyer, at Independence, Kansas. A chance seedling, supposed to be a cross between the Early Harvest and Kittatinny, which

parents it resembles in cane growth and fruit. Early as Early Harvest, almost as large as the Kittatinny, very productive. Cane has proven hardy so far. Canes are strong and hold the fruit well off the ground. During the several years it has been grown by the introducer it has shown more good points and less defects than any other blackberry.

Ward.—All admirers of the Kittatinny will want to test this new berry. The original plant was found growing in a fence row in New Jersey, and is supposed to be a seedling of Kittatinny. Cane is hardier and entirely free from the defects of that popular variety. We hope all that is said in praise of this new variety will prove true.

Mersereau.—Of the many good things we have said of this new variety we have nothing to retract. It is the best cane, the most productive, the largest berry, as late as the latest, and we believe is the best berry in existence to day. Customers who bought plants of this variety write us frequently that it is the best they ever saw. Berry begins to ripen with the Snyder, and continues very late. Whatever you do be sure to order some Mersereau.

Blowers.—This new variety originated in New York. We have only had it growing one season, and can not say much about it yet. The plant growth is fine and from the recommendations we think it might prove to be a profitable variety. Another season we will have more to report.

Lucretia Dewberry.—The dewberry is growing in popularity every year. This is the most planted. Ripens with the Cardinal raspberry, and the past season we picked berries for two months that sold at the highest market prices. The cane is sometimes injured by severe winter weather and we have found it profitable to cover the rows with old hay.

Austin Dewberry.—Earlier and larger than the Lucretia. So far the cane has proven hardier. Some of the berries were so large the past season that 25 filled a quart box. We like the flavor better. Be sure to plant some.

Premo Dewberry.—This new berry must be planted with the Lucretia to get a good crop, as the blossom is not perfect and must be pollenized. Berry very large and early. Cane growth better than either of the above varieties.

THE WAY WE PLANT STRAWBERRY PLANTS • • •

For the past three seasons we have used a Nagley Transplanter with the greatest success. The fact is we have had a uniformly better stand of plants than when we planted by the old method, using a spade or dibble. The machine we use requires a team and driver and two men to drop the plants, seated on low seats behind the machine. The machine is very simple in construction and durable. A barrel is mounted on it, and if the weather is very dry the plants can be watered automatically. One man gets the plants ready for the droppers and another follows the machine, setting his foot on every plant to more firmly set it in the ground. Thus with five men and a team four acres a day can be planted very easily, and we think just as good a job is done as the average man does the old way, at least we get a better stand of plants than formerly, and are sure the plants make just as good growth. This machine will do better work with tomato, cabbage, sweet potato and other plants than with strawberry plants. A man who is over particular about just how the plant should be put in the ground would not be satisfied with this machine, but it is results we are after, and we get them with this machine with much less cost than by the old method.

PRICES OF PLANTS :: ::

STRAWBERRIES

Doz. Hun. Thou				Doz. Hun. Thou			
Aroma.....Per	\$.20	\$.40	\$2.50	Mele.....Imp	\$.15	\$.35	\$2.25
August Luther...Per	.15	.35	2.25	Monitor.....Per	.15	.35	2.25
Auto.....Per	.15	.35	2.50	Michel's Early...Per	.10	.25	1.75
Bubach.....Imp	.20	.40	2.50	Marie.....Imp	.15	.35	2.25
Brandywine.....Per	.20	.40	2.25	Mrs. Mark Hanna.Pr	.20	.50	3.50
Bismark.....Per	.20	.40	2.25	Mark Hanna....Imp	.20	.50	3.50
Bederwood.....Per	.15	.35	2.00	Miller.....Per	.15	.35	2.50
Brunette.....Per	.20	.40	2.50	Midnight.....Per	.15	.35	2.50
Barton's Eclipse.Imp	.20	.40	2.50	Mexican.....Per	.20	.50	3.00
Ben Davis.....Per	.20	.40	2.50	Morning Star...Per	.30	1.25	10.00
Challenge.....Per	.20	.40	2.50	New York.....Per	.20	.40	2.50
Clyde.....Per	.15	.35	2.25	Nick Ohmer.....Per	.20	.40	2.50
Crescent.....Imp	.15	.30	2.00	Oom Paul.....Per	.20	.50	3.00
Capt. Jack.....Per	.15	.35	2.25	Palmer.....Per	.20	.40	2.50
CobdenQueen...Per	.15	.35	2.25	Parson's Beauty..Per	.20	.40	2.50
Climax.....Per	.20	.60	4.00	Parker Earle....Per	.25	.60	4.00
Excelsior.....Per	.15	.30	2.00	Phillip's Seed'g..Per	.15	.35	2.25
Early Beauty...Per	.20	.40	2.50	Rough Rider....Per	.15	.35	2.25
Early Hathaway..Per	.20	.40	3.30	Robinson.....Per	.15	.30	2.00
Gandy.....Per	.15	.35	2.00	Ridgway.....Per	.15	.35	2.25
Glen Mary.....Per	.20	.50	3.00	Stahelin.....Per	.15	.35	2.25
Gibson.....Per	.20	.40	2.50	Seaford.....Imp	.15	.35	2.50
Haverland.....Imp	.20	.40	2.75	Splendid.....Per	.15	.35	2.00
Hero.....Per	.20	.40	2.75	Staples.....Per	.15	.35	2.25
Howell.....Per	.20	.40	3.00	Senator Dunlap..Per	.15	.35	2.00
Isabella.....Per	.15	.35	2.25	Star.....Per	.15	.35	2.50
Irwin.....Per	.20	.40	2.50	Saunders.....Per	.15	.35	2.50
Johnson's Early..Per	.15	.35	2.25	Stayman.....Imp	.15	.35	2.25
Kansas.....Per	.15	.35	2.25	Sample.....Imp	.15	.35	2.50
Klondyke.....Per	.15	.35	2.25	SoutherlandImp	.20	.50	3.50
Lester Lovett...Per	.15	.35	2.00	Texas.....Per	.15	.35	2.50
Lady Thompson..Per	.15	.35	2.25	Thompson's E'y..Per	.15	.35	2.50
Louis Hubach....Per	.20	.40	2.75	Uncle Jim.....Per	.15	.35	2.50
Lovett.....Per	.15	.35	2.25	Uncle Sam.....Per	.15	.35	2.50
Lyon.....Imp	.20	.40	2.50	Woolverton.....Per	.15	.35	2.50
Marshall.....Per	.20	.50	3.50	Wm. Belt.....Per	.20	.40	2.75
				Windsor Chief...Imp	.15	.35	2.25
				Warfield.....Imp	.15	.30	2.00

Varieties marked (Per.) are perfect blossom; (Imp.) are imperfect blossom.

Prices quoted by dozen are prepaid by mail or express.

Add 20 cents per 100 if plants are wanted by mail.

Orders for less than \$1.00 are not desired.

RASPBERRIES

	Doz.	Hun.	Thou.		Doz.	Hun.	Thou.
Kansas.....	\$.30	\$1.00	\$7.00	Haymaker.....	.50	2.00	16.00
Gregg.....	.30	1.00	7.50	Miller.....	.25	.70	5.50
Eureka.....	.30	1.00	7.00	Thwack.....	.30	.85	6.00
Nemaha.....	.30	1.00	7.50	Turner.....	.30	.85	6.00
Older.....	.30	1.00	7.00	Cuthbert.....	.30	.85	6.00
Palmer.....	.30	1.00	7.00	Loudon.....	.30	1.00	7.50
Conrath.....	.30	1.00	7.00	King.....	.40	1.50	12.00
Munger.....	.30	1.00	8.00	Phoenix.....	.30	.85	6.00
Plum Farmer.....	.40	1.50	12.00	Marlboro.....	.30	1.00	8.00
Cumberland.....	.40	1.25	10.00	Holestine.....	.40	1.50	
Cardinal.....	.40	1.25	10.00	Brilliant.....	.30	1.00	8.00

BY MAIL ADD 50 CENTS PER 100. POSTAGE FREE AT DOZEN RATES.

BLACKBERRIES

Early Harvest—Root cutting plants.....	.30	1.00	7.00
“ “ —Sucker plants.....	.25	.75	6.00
Snyder—Root cutting plants.....	.40	1.25	9.00
“ —Sucker plants.....	.30	1.00	6.50
Kittatinny—Root cutting plants.....	.40	1.25	9.00
“ —Sucker plants.....	.30	1.00	7.00
Eldorado—Sucker plants, extra good.....	.40	1.25	9.00
Rathburn.....	.50	2.25	18.00
Erie.....	.40	1.75	12.00
Mersereau—Root cutting plants.....	.60	2.25	18.00
Early King—No 1 Sucker plants.....	.40	1.25	10.00
Kenoyer—Extra heavy sucker plants.....	1.00	5.00	30.00
Ward.....	.75	4.00	
Iceberg.....	.50	2.00	
Blowers.....	2.00		

Grapes

Concord—1 yr, No. 1....	.50	2.00	16.00
Moore's Ey—1 yr, No 1....	.75	3.50	25.00
Worden—1 yr, No. 1....	.60	3.00	22.00

Dewberries

Lucretea.....	.30	1.00	7.00
Austin.....	.30	1.00	8.00
Premo.....	.50	1.50	10.00

Currants

Fay's Prolific—1 year, No. 1.....	1.00	5.00
Red Dutch—“ “.....	1.00	5.00
Cherry “ “.....	1.00	5.00
North Star “ “.....	1.00	5.00

Gooseberry

Downing —1 year, No. 1....	1.00	6.00
Houghton—1 year, No. 1.....	1.00	6.00

Asparagus

Conover's Colossal—1 year.....	.25	.50	3.00
Palmetto—1 year.....	.25	.50	3.00
Barr's Mammoth—1 year.....	.25	.50	3.00
Donald's Elmira—1 year.....	.25	.50	3.00
Donald's Elmira—2 years.....	.35	.65	4.00
Columbian Mammoth White—1 year.....	.25	.50	3.00
Columbian Mammoth White—2 years.....	.35	.65	4.00

ALL PRICES QUOTED AT DOZEN RATES BY MAIL POSTPAID.

Rhubarb—Myatt's Victoria and Linnaeus.....	.50	2.00	15.00
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**F. W. DIXON, HOLTON,
KANSAS.**

Write very plainly.

Rural Route No.....

State.....

Ship by.....
State whether by mail, express
or freight.

[illegible]

Send Names and Addresses of

Fruit Growers

.. and ..

Get Some Plants Free

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A FEW TESTIMONIALS

BRONSON, KANSAS, March 22, 1904.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas.

DEAR SIR:—I received the plants in good order. Many thanks for the extras. They were on the road a week, and yet in good shape. Will increase my order next year.

Yours truly,

W. R. HIPES.

GEORGES CREEK, ARKANSAS, March 9, 1904.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I received the strawberry plants in good condition, and they were the finest plan's I ever saw. Do not forget that I will send you a big order next time.

Yours respectfully,

JOHN W. REED.

SPRING LAKE, KENTUCKY, April 1, 1904.

Dear Sir:—Received the plants to-day. Fine plants in good condition.

Yours,

F. M. FRAZER.

SANDOVAL, ILLINOIS, April 15, 1904.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I received the plants yesterday all O. K. Many thanks for the same.

Respectfully,

J. M. BELLAMY.

BOULDER, COLORADO, April 6, 1894.

Dear Sir:—I received the plants all O. K. Yours respectfully,

T. B. HOLMAN.

ANAMORA, IOWA, April 16, 1904.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—Plants received and in good condition. Thank you for the very liberal count.

Yours respectfully,

EZRA LAMB.

CANAL WINCHESTER, OHIO, April 11, 1904.

Dear Sir:—I received the plants—were in good shape and well pleased with them. I remain

Yours respectfully,

M. T. SALLEE.

DAMASCUS, VIRGINIA, April 4, 1904.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas.

Dear Sir:—I received the plants you sent me. They were very nice.

MRS. C. B. DICKERSON.

STELLA, MISSOURI, April 19, 1904.

Dear Sir:—Received the strawberry plants to-day. I was surprised to see so many extras. If I see parties wanting plants I will surely refer them to you.

Yours,

B. F. MOSER.

FREMONT, NEBRASKA, April 20, 1904.

F. W. Dixon, Holton, Kansas.

Please find enclosed draft for \$57.73 to balance account. Your plants were very fine.

Yours respectfully,

YAGER & WELCH.

GENTRY, ARKANSAS, March 3, 1904.

Dear Sir:—Plants received O. K. Many thanks.

W. H. LINSKOTT.

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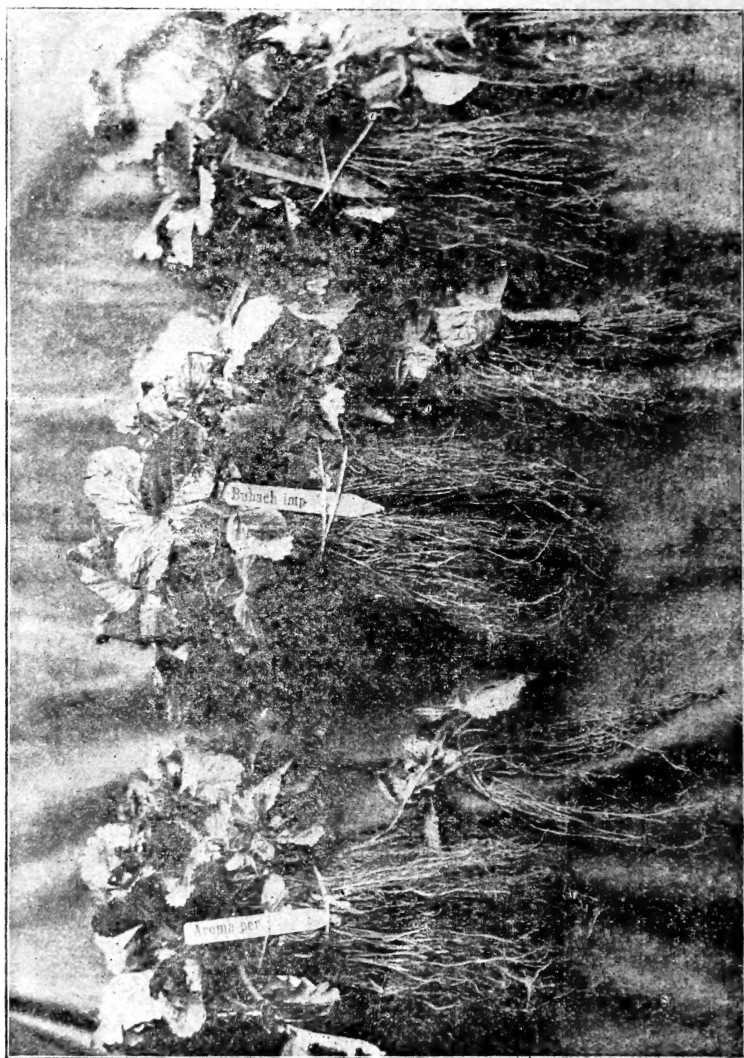
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